

MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1744.

Some Time ago Proposals were offer'd to the Publick for printing by Subscription the Book of Job decyphered, which, at once, excited the Curiosity of Many, and raised Scruples in a Few, who fancied to themselves, I know not what Mystery hid under this Proposition. I am now enabled to set the Thinking Part of Mankind right on this Head, by giving them, in the following Letter, a clear Account of the whole Design.

To the AUTHOR of the DAILY GAZETTEER.

SIR,

**I**N Answer to the Objections that have been offer'd against the Proposals for publishing a New Version of Job, &c. It is sufficient to say, that no Argument, drawn from speculative Notions, and traditionary Hypotheses, can be reasonably urged to invalidate a Matter of Fact. A Cypher

an occult Writing, artfully made obscure; if, by Means of a Key, it becomes clear and intelligible, it is certain, that is the right Key. Objections therefore against decyphering the Hebrew, are only the emphatical Marks of Despair of ever finding the Key. However, since some Gentlemen of Learning and Candour can difficultly admit a favourite Opinion, it is thought proper to make some Enquiries into the Grounds of their Scruples. If the Hebrew, say they, was originally an artificial Character and Language, how comes it to pass, that all Antiquity was so silent till Theodoret, in the Fifth Century, advanced the Paradox? The Answer is plain; this Objection supposes something that is false in Fact; and proves nothing, tho' it were true. For what Wonder is it the World should have form'd no Judgment of a Book, when, till the Reign of the Ptolemies, they did not know the Jews had any Books; and when some of them were translated, the Original was secreted, and did not appear for several Ages? After so great a Distance of Time, it was too late to recover a Language, which the Jews over'd, was lost in the Babylonian Captivity. This Hypothesis was a mere Figment of the Rabbins, to excuse their Ignorance of the Hebrew, and to discourage their Admirers from prying into their Mysteries. And amazing it is, the Moderns should suffer themselves to be misled, by adopting the Fable with an implicit Credulity. Now, from the last Transmigration of the Jews, to their Return from the Captivity, not above Fifty Years were elapsed; many of the Jews lived to see their native home: Many had been left there to cultivate the Land: Many hundreds were Refugees in Egypt: How is it possible, in so short an Interval, they should forget the Names of Animals, the clean and unclean, mentioned in the Law, the Names of Birds, of Plants, of Trees, the Instruments of War, Agriculture and domestic Animals; the Names of the precious Stones \* in Aaron's Breast-plate; but, above all, the Meaning and Use of the Prim and Tammim? never was there an Instance of such judicial Oblivion, and yet no mention made, in all the Records of Time, of this miraculous Event. Thus the Hypothesis of the Objectors, 'that the Hebrew represents the ancient national Language of the Jews, long since lost,' labours under an insuperable Difficulty; which, upon the Supposition of its being an artificial Tongue, does immediately vanish. For in this Case, how could the Body of the Jews ever lose, what, it is certain, they never had? The Secret of their Theology was communicated to very few, *nulli nisi peritissimo Mago*, says M. Maïmonides, in Mor. Nevocn. So that among the Calamities of the Dispersion, by the premature Death of the Mythicks, the Secret was lost; but the Secret of the Character cannot be proved to have been communicated to any one, after the Greek Translation of the Hebrew Books was completed in the Reign of the Ptolemies. Then it was, that a Jewish Impostor, under the Name of Aristæus, forged a romantick Account of the LXX Version, to give it a Stamp of Authenticity, and persuade the World it was divinely inspired. Philo Judæus, Justin Martyr, and almost all the Fathers, credulously patronized this Fable, and with the greater Zeal, being ignorant of the Hebrew. In truth, what Mages could they have to puzzle their Heads about Cyphers and Keys, who stood possess'd of a new Pandect, suppos'd to have the Mark of a Divine Sancton? Jerom took great Pains to understand Hebrew, 'that the

Church might be no longer insulted for making use of 'spurious Scriptures,' meaning the LXX. What Progress he made, he seems to doubt, *Nescio si quid profeci*—but his Works plainly discover, he was a Dupe to R. Barhanina, 'who used to steal to his Cell by Night, for fear of the Jews.' Jerom's Head was too full of Types and Allegorical Conundrums, to improve the Hints his Preceptors let slip. When they observed, that Jeremiah had made use of the Alphabet Aebas\*, why did not the Monk enquire, how far would that Key convey? Were there no other, no better Expedient, no *Passe-partout*? His Industry is laudable, his Infatuation most deplorable.

The ill Treatment Jerom experienced from St. Augustin, Rufinus, and others, put a Stop to any Attempts to promote Hebrew Literature. Barbarism reigned triumphant, in the Latin and Greek Churches, for about a Thousand Years. In the mean time, the Jews endeavour'd to recover some Knowledge of the Sacred Scriptures. The Massoretick Doctors, in the 7th or 8th Century, invented the Hebrew Points, to fix the Reading and Interpretation agreeably to their own Prejudices; to perplex their Adversaries, and make them pay Homage to their arbitrary Decrees. This had so general an Effect, that, till about the Time of the Reformation, very few Christians troubled their Heads with Hebrew Literature; and, at this Day, many are so attach'd to the Massoretick System, they would almost as soon part with their Bible, as with the fictitious Points, which still subsist in Defence of the Text; but only serve as standing Monuments of the Blunders, or Fraud, of the Inventors; who, by this Artifice, confirmed the Populace in the Notion, that the Hebrew was originally their National Language; tho', at the same Time, the Rabbins had no Method of interpreting it, but by their Cabbalistical Rules of Decyphering, as the Practice of their earliest Grammarians does evince.

In the Year 927, R. Saadias Gaon was Regent of a School in the Province of Babylon, 'when the Hebrew Language, says R. D. Kimchi, was in a strange Confusion'; to remove which he compos'd a Grammar, a very imperfect one. He was a Cabbalistical Interpreter, and made use of the *Gematria*, and the Alphabet called *Albam*.

In the Beginning of the next Century, R. Juda Hing form'd a more methodical Grammar, and is therefore esteem'd the First of the Grammarians. According to this Author, the greatest Secret of the Hebrew consists in distinguishing the concealed Letters, and the Nulls, such as are interpolated and insignificant. P. Simon observes, from him, that the Jews were but little acquainted with the Hebrew, till they had learnt the Art of Grammar from the Arabians. Aben Ezra, who flourish'd at Rome, An. 1146, says, in his Com. on Exod. 28. of the Precious Stones, that Saadias Gaon explain'd them arbitrarily; 'videmus enim quod *Saphir* interpretatus *Laban*, album, qui tantum rubeus est.' And, Com. in Lev. 11. 'These eight Reptiles, or Fowls, we can't determine, having no Cabbala; that is, having lost the Key. So R. Sol. Jarki, on Lev. 11. 21. concerning the Locusts, 'Exercitati in his non sumus, & propterea nescimus ista distinguere.' If they did not know the Names of the Animals mentioned Lev. 11. which it was incumbent upon them to know, how are they sure they understand the Hebrew Names of any other Animals? Cum venerit Messias, solvet nodos. 'Then the Israelites shall be filed the Wise, and the deepest Mysteries shall be unfolded.' Majmoud. de regno. Suppose the Messias should come, certain it is, they would not receive Him, unless He appear'd to be the Messias predicted by the Prophets; but that can never be known, until the Prophets are rightly understood: Now, how can Prophecies, written in Cypher, be rightly understood; without understanding the Rules of that Cypher? Is it not, Sir, an amazing Instance of the Illusions of the human Mind, that their Learned Doctors should own they were ignorant in the most familiar Things, own they were mistaken in notorious Matters of Fact, and yet be intrepidly secure, they could not be mistaken in an Article of Faith, or in a Matter of obscure Prophecy?

In a word, the Jews themselves maintain'd, that, before the Captivity, they had Two Sorts of Characters, the one Sacred, the other Popular. The whole Bible is silent as to any Hebrew National Language, and the constant Practice of the Rabbins proves, they considered the Hebrew as a Cypher. But if any Doubt can still remain, the Testimony of a Prophet will be decisive. *Isaia 29. 11.*

*Uci ichm chzot eki kolbri esfr echtem afr itnu a'u al jdggh esfr, lamr, qra na zc, vavir la arkl, ki chtem eua: vpton esfr ghl afr la jdggh sfr, lamr kra na zc vavir la jdggh sfr.*

Every Prophecy shall be to you as the Words of this Book in Cypher, which being deliver'd to one who understands Writing, he is ask'd, Can you read this? He will reply, I cannot, for it is in Cypher. Then the Book is deliver'd to one who does not understand Writing, who being asked, Can you read this? He will answer, I don't understand Writing.

That they (the Expositors) are of different Professions, it matters not in this Business. We had to examine how far they help for finding out the true Meaning of the Text, not what their Opinions otherwise were; it being more to be regarded what is said, than who said it; and the Truth, abstracted from Consideration of the Person and his Authority, to be received at any Hand.—That they should so much differ among themselves is no Wonder. All Helps for making Things plain, that we have, tho' improved to the highest, are little enough, if at best sufficient. One may, perhaps, do more than another; yet none so much as not to leave more for others to do. It may not seem strange, therefore, that after so many other Commentaries written, others should yet endeavour to make some Things plainer at least, and more known, by the Help of their Labours, and by Addition, perhaps, of some other Helps, which they had not the Use of. There will be Room in this Field while the World lasts, till we come where that Tongue, which is now so far lost, shall, as some think, be again the Universal Language. Dr. Pocock Pref. to Micah. See Jerom. Com. Zephan. 3. 9.

Hague, March 6.

Translation of the Resolution of the States General, the Second of March.

**H**AVING been deliberated, by Resumption, upon the Memorial of Mr. Trevor, Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the King of Great Britain, presented to their High Mightinesses upon the 29th of last Month, by which, pursuant to the Order of his said Majesty, he informs their High Mightinesses of the very just Grounds of Suspicion which arise from the Arrival of the eldest Son of the Pretender in France, the extraordinary Preparations and Motions by Sea and Land, and particularly the Fitting out and Sailing of a Squadron from Breit, and the Assemblage of Troops and Transport Ships along the Coasts, especially at Dunkirk, that a Design has been formed to make an Invasion upon some Part of his Majesty's Kingdoms; demanding, by Virtue of the Treaties and Alliances subsisting between his Majesty and their High Mightinesses, that they would immediately dispatch their Orders for a Body of Six Thousand Men of their national Infantry to repair to Willemstad, to be embarked there and transported into England; demanding also, that till such Time as their High Mightinesses shall be able to give the entire Succour, which, by the Treaties, they are engaged to furnish by Sea, some of their Ships of War, which are in Readiness, be employed to convoy the said Troops; all which is more fully set forth in the said Memorial, and in the Acts of the 29th of the last Month. In Consequence thereof, it hath been thought fit, and resolved, to give Mr. Trevor the following Answer upon his said Memorial: That the Umbrage which has been taken, as if the Kingdoms of his Britannick Majesty were threatened with an Invasion, from the Arrival of the eldest Son of the Pretender in France, from the Sailing of the Breit Squadron, and from the Preparations and Motions which are making along the Coasts, and particularly at Dunkirk, in order to make an Imbarcation of Troops there, cannot be looked upon but as extremely well founded; That their High Mightinesses do so greatly esteem his Majesty, and his Friendship, and take so great a Part in the Preservation and Welfare of his Majesty, and his Kingdoms, that no Foreign Power do create Disorders therein, and that no Invasion be made upon the present Constitution as by Law established; and considering not only their Treaties, and Alliances, which oblige them to support his Majesty in his lawful Government, and his Kingdoms in their Religion and Liberties, but also their own Interests, as judging, that the Preservation of their own State, and of their own Religion and Liberty, under the Assistance of the Almighty, depends in a very great Measure upon the strict Union and Alliances between the Crown of Great Britain and their Republick: In Consequence thereof, they

\* Aben Ezra, in Exod. 28. & Lev. 11. Nulla nobis via erat, ut discernamus Lapides Inscriptionum, &c.



they do not hesitate a Moment to grant his Majesty immediately the Succour of 6000 Men, and have already chosen, and given Orders for the Transportation of six Battalions into England as soon as possible: That they will immediately inform themselves whether there be in the Ports belonging to the Republick, any Vessels of War in a Condition to serve as a Convoy to the said Troops, of which they are not certain; that their High Mightinesses being firmly persuaded, that in this Con- jecture their Interests are one and the same with those of his Majesty, they will be ready and willing to give his Majesty all the Assistance which the common Interests and the good Faith of the Treaties require, and which is in their Power.

And an Extract of the present Resolution of their High Mightinesses shall be delivered by their Agent De Byemont to the said Mr. Trevor.

**Liege, March 1.** This Day Prince Theodore of Bavaria, Bishop of Ratisbonne and Friesingen, lately elected Bishop and Prince of Liege, received his Confirmation from Rome; which having been communicated to the Chapter of Liege, his Highness will take Possession of the Government on the 10th Instant; and on the 15th very great Illuminations, and other Demonstrations of Joy will be made in this City, and other Towns of the Principality of Liege. His Highness has acknowledged the Queen of Hungary as Queen of Bohemia, which the late Bishop refused to do. This gives great Satisfaction to his Subjects, who consider this Step as a Mark of such a Disposition in their Prince, as is necessary to maintain the Neutrality of their Country, in the present Conjunction.

General Post-Office, London, February 8, 1743.

**W**HEREAS the Post-Boy, going out with the West Mail from this Office, was this Morning, between Five and Six o'Clock, attacked on the Highway at the Staling Place, on the other Side of Turham-Green, by a single Highwayman, who took the said Post-Boy into a Field adjoining to the Road, and opened the Mail, and carried off the Exeter and Plymouth Bags: The Person, who committed this Robbery, is a middle-sized Man, and had on a Blue Great Coat, with his Hat tied over his Head, and he rode on a Sorrel Horse with a White Face, about Fourteen Hands high, and made off for Acton, the Oxford Road.

This therefore is to give Notice, that whoever shall apprehend and convict, or cause to be apprehended and convicted, the Person who committed this Robbery, will be entitled to a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds, over and above the Reward given by Act of Parliament for apprehending of Highwaymen: Or if any Person or Persons, whether Accomplices in the said Robbery, or knowing thereof, shall make a Discovery, whereby the Person who committed the same may be apprehended and brought to Justice, such Discoverer, or Discoverers, will, upon Conviction of the Party, be entitled to the same Reward of Two Hundred Pounds, and also have his Majesty's most gracious Pardon.

By Command of the Post-Master General,  
George Shelvocke, Secretary.

#### HOME PORTS.

**Dover, March 1.** Wind W. S. W. 'His Majesty's' Ship the Prince Frederick, who received Damage in the late Storm, is now at Anchor under Duigeness.

**Deal, March 1.** Wind N. W. Sir John Norris, and the Fleet under his Command, remains in the Downs; with the Fort St. George, Acton, for East-India; the Endeavour, Ansell, for Jamaica; the Banstead, Whiting, the Essex, Hunter, and the Elizabeth, Lesley, all for Virginia; the Scipio, Tobin, for Nevis; the Volunteer, Egglestone, for Montserrat; the Mercury, Hargrave, for Philadelphia; the Mermaid, Phillips, for Leghorn; the Rochester, Hutcheson, from Oporto. Came down the Prince of Denmark, Cooper, for St. Kitts; the Dreadnought, Bearson, for Jamaica; the Milford, Row, for Barbados; the Real Galley, Phillips, for Leghorn; the Tryton, Keigwin, for Cork; the William, Christian, the John and James, Carridge, and the Joanna, Linthorn, all for Pool; the Three Brothers, Hedden, for Portsmouth. Arrived his Majesty's Ships the Litchfield, from Jamaica, and the Success, from Lisbon; the Tagus, Clemens, and the Anne, Read, both from ditto; and the —, Pratt, from Exeter.

**Deal, March 3.** Wind N. W. In the Downs Sir John Norris, with the Fleet under his Command. The Outward-bound Ships are under Sail. Came down the London, Newham, for Virginia; the Success, Hill, for Lisbon; and the Mary, White, for Dublin.

Arrived  
At Guernsey, the Prince of Wales, Boutellier, from Leghorn and Cagliari.

#### LONDON.

The Chester, Payne, for Antigua; the Anne Galley, Wigg, for Jamaica; the Chatham Frigate, Long, for Leghorn; and some other Outward-bound Ships are due to-day.

We are certainly informed, that his Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following General Officers to be employed in the Army now forming in England, to oppose any Invasion from France, under the Chief Command of his Excellency the Earl of Stair, Field-Marshal and Commander in Chief in South Britain.

Lord Mark Kerr, General.

Charles Churchill, Sir Robert Rich, Duke of Montagu, Lieutenant-Generals.

Blackeney, James Oglethorpe, Lord Delaware, Duke of Marlborough, Edward Wolf, Anthony Lowther, Brigadiers.

Brigadier Blackeney, Quarter-master General.

Col Ingram, Capt. Littleton, Lieut. Col. Ellison.

We hear, that a great many Noblemen, and Gentlemen of good Estates and Interest in their respective Counties, have waited on the King at Court, and voluntarily offer'd some to raise whole Regiments, both Horse and Foot, at their own Expence, in the Defence of his Majesty's Sacred Person, and the Rights of his Crown, against the French, or any other Power, who dare presume to espouse the Cause of a Popish Pretender, by invading these Kingdoms, on that or any other Pretence whatsoever.

Yesterday the Right Rev. Dr. Gilbert, Lord Bishop of Llandaff, preached before his Majesty, &c. at the Chapel Royal at St. James's.

The Lord Lieutenants of the Counties of Kent and Suffex, have given Orders for the Militia in each County, to hold themselves in Readiness to march at a Days Warning on any Emergency.

Several Messengers are dispatched to Cheshire and Lancashire to the Seats of the Earl of Barrimore, now in Custody, in order to secure all his Papers.

On Saturday last Andrew Morris was committed to the Gatehouse, Westminster, by James Fraser and Daniel Gach, Esqrs; two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City and Liberty of Westminster, on Suspicion of being a Romish Priest.

The Books of his Majesty's Ships the South-Sea Castle, Swift Sloop, and Hawk Sloop, are sent to the Nore, to pay the Wages due to such their Companies as are removed into the Harwich; and also to the Company of the Strombolo Fireship, to the time of their Removal into the Trelawney Storeship, at that Place.

#### BANKRUPT.

George Mackinder, of St. James's, Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, Cabinet-maker.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London-Bridge.	3 25	3 38

Dutch Stock, 146 1-half. India, 183 1-half. South Sea, 107. Old Annuity, 110 7-8ths. New ditto, 109 1-half. Three per Cent. 96 3-4ths. Ditto 1743, 96 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan, Nothing done. Five per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Royal Assurance, Nothing done. London Assurance, 11 1-half. India Bonds, 21. 5s. Prem. Bink Circulation, 11 10s. Prem. Salt Tallies, 102. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders, 102 1-4th. Three per Cent. ditto, Nothing done. Million Bank, 118. Equivalent, 110.

#### This Day is Published,

**A**N Examination of Mr. Warburton's Account of the Conduct of the Antient Legislators, of the Double Doctrine of the Old Philosophers, of the Theocracy of the Jews, and of Sir Isaac Newton's Chronology.

By ARTHUR ASHLEY SYKES, D. D.

Printed for J. and P. Knapton, at the Crown in Ludgate-street.

Where may be had, lately published,

I. The Principles and Connection of Natural and Revealed Religion, distinctly considered.

II. A Brief Discourse concerning the Credibility of Miracles and Revelation. To which is added, a Postscript, in Answer to the Lord Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry's Charge to his Clergy.

Both by Arthur Ashley Sykes, D. D.

#### This Day is Published,

The NINTH VOLUME of

**THE ROMAN HISTORY, from the** Foundation of Rome to the Battle of Actium: That is, to the End of the Commonwealth.

By Mr. ROLLIN,

Late Principal of the University of Paris, Professor of Eloquence in the Royal College, and Fellow of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres.

Revised and completed by Mr. CREVIER, Professor of Rhetoric in the College of Beauvais.

Translated from the French.

Printed for John and Paul Knapton, at the Crown in Ludgate-street.

Where may be had,

The Preceding Volumes. Also, Rollin's Ancient History. In Ten Volumes. Twelves.

Rollin's Arts and Sciences of the Ancients. Four Volumes, Octavo.

Rollin's Quintilian de Institut. Oratorie. 8vo.

General Post-Office, London, January 12, 1743.

**W**HEREAS the Post-boy carrying the North Mail from Huntington to Stilton, was Yesterday the 11th Instant, about Six of the Clock in the Evening, attacked on the Highway, at a Place called Standgate-Hole, by a single Highwayman, who presented a Pistol to the Post-boy's Breast, and carried off the following Bags, viz. Dac-ham, Hull, Boston, Fellingham, Lincoln, Horncastle, Louth, Spalding, Stamford, Bourne, and Peterborough. The Person who committed this Robbery is a lady Man, and had on a large dark Frock over his Coat; his Face was covered with Black, and he rode on a dark Sorrel Horse, with a White Face, and made off for the Biggleswade Road.

This therefore is to give Notice, That whoever shall apprehend and convict, or cause to be apprehended and convicted, the Person who committed this Robbery, will be entitled to a Reward of Two Hundred Pounds, over and above the Reward given by Act of Parliament for apprehending of Highwaymen: Or if any Person or Persons, whether Accomplices in the said Robbery, or knowing thereof, shall make a Discovery, whereby the Person who committed the same may be apprehended and brought to Justice, such Discoverer, or Discoverers, will, upon Conviction of the Party, be entitled to the same Reward of Two Hundred Pounds, and also have his Majesty's most gracious Pardon.

By Command of the Post-Master General,  
George Shelvocke, Secretary.

February 28, 1743.

**T**HE Principal Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance, hereby give Notice, That whoever will discover to them any Arms concealed in any Part of Great Britain, as the same may be properly secured, till his Majesty's pleasure shall be known therein, the Name or Names of the Person or Persons who shall make such Discovery shall be concealed; if required, and he or they shall receive a Reward for the same, after the Rate of Twenty five Pounds for every One Hundred Arms, and so in Proportion, in the Number more or less.

By Order of the Board,  
Charles Bull.

#### This Day is Published,

(Price 3 s. 6d.)

**THE Christian's Faith a Rational** Argument. In Answer to a Pamphlet, Entitled, Christianity not founded on Argument. &c.

By THOMAS RANDOLPH, D. D. Vicar of Petham in Kent; and late Fellow of C. C. C. Oxon.

Be ready always to give an Answer to every Man that shall ask you a Reason of the Hope that is in you. 1 Pet. iii. 15.

Printed for M. Cooper, in Pater-noster-Row.

**On Saturday, March 10, will be Published,** NUMBER I. To be continued Weekly.

Five Sheets in Folio, for Six Pence.

**The THIRD EDITION of** A Collection of VOYAGES and TRAVELS, In SIX VOLUMES FOLIO, Illustrated with near 300 Maps and Cuts, curiously engraved on Copper.

Formerly Printed by Churchill, with his Majesty's Royal Privilege and Licence.

To which is prefixed, An Introductory Discourse, supposed to be written by the celebrated Mr. Locke, entitled, The Whole History of Navigation, from its Original to this Time.

Proposals at Large, with the Contents of the Six Volumes, are delivered gratis, and Subscriptions taken in by John Osborn, at the Golden Ball in Pater-noster-Row; also by all the Bookellers and Printers in all the Cities and noted Towns in Great Britain and Ireland.

N. B. A List of all the Maps and Cuts in the Six Volumes will be given gratis with Number I.

#### Last Saturday was Published,

With HIS MAJESTY's Royal Privilege and Licence, NUMBER V. to be continued Weekly.

(The whole Work to be printed in One large Volume, in Folio) of

**A Complete System of GEOGRAPHY.**

Being a Description of all the Countries, Islands, Cities, Chief Towns, Harbours, Lakes, and Rivers, &c. in the Known World.

The Whole illustrated with seventy Maps, all modern and engraved by Emanuel Bowen.

This Work, extracted from several Hundred Books of Travels and History, is brought down to the present Time; serving all that is useful in the fourth and last Edition of the Complete Geographer, published under the Name of HENRY MAN MOLL, long since deceased.

Subscriptions are taken in by the following Proprietors, viz. W. Innys, J. and P. Knapton, R. Ware, J. Ward, J. Calkins, H. Whittidge, E. Comyns, R. Hett, T. Longman, T. Osborn, C. Hitch, S. Austen, J. Hodges, A. Millar, C. Corbett, H. Harris, and J. Rivington; and by all other Bookellers in Town and Country; where Proposals in Folio may be had gratis, with a Specimen of the Work thereunto annexed.